in Japan, where apprehensions of a reverse are freely expressed. The armies have been within a day's march of one another for some time. Trifling skirmishes are sup-posed to be instigated by the Japanese to ccupy the attention of the adversary while strong body proceeds north, intending to strike the Chinese in the rear before they can escape. Many rumors are in circulation. Count Yamagata is about to take Corea, both military and naval. He is one of the oldest officials in the service. Gen. Nozu remains at the head of the troops and Admiral Kabayamai in control of the naval branch.

Up to the present time no American or European correspondent has been permitted to follow the Japanese troops into the field, objection being made that it would be impossible to prevent them from circulating information that might be useful to the enemy. Representatives of Japanese papers are allowed to follow in any direction and may send telegrams free of charge over the government wire, but these privileges are limited by a rigid censorship, which forbids the publication of all news that has not passed under official super-

A sensation has been caused in Tokio by the action of a European correspondent, who, on July 24, undertook to send a tele-gram stating that Japan had declared war. As this was untrue, and as the announcement might have seriously prejudiced Japan's interests, the telegraphic authorities declined to transmit this message, whereupon he crossed to Shanghai and telegraphed thence that no rellance could be placed upon news proceeding from Japan, as all communications were submitted to a rigorous censorship. As a matter of fact, no foreigner sending genuine intelligence has been interfered with.

Eight of the national banks of Tokio have subscribed for bonds of the war loan to the amount, collectively, of twenty mil-

CHARGES AGAINST THE BRITISH. Frequent accusations appear in Japanese newspapers of unwarranted acts of partiality committed by British officials in China's favor. Admiral Freemantle charged with having interfered with one of Japan's navai operations by ordering a salute to a Japanese admiral at an inopportune moment, and thus giving warning to the enemy. The story lacks confirmation, but it is certain that in spite of the British proclamation of neutrality, English merchant ships carrying munitions of war to Chinese naval stations have sailed from Shanghai without obstruction by the con-

lion and ten yen.

Business in Corea is much disordered, owing to the scarcity of silver and a sud-den lack of confidence in Japanese paper money, which has hitherto circulated virtually at par. The depreciation began with the wholesale departure of the Chinese merchants, who exchanged large quantities of notes for silver, which they carried home

It is expected that early in September the customs service at the open ports of Corea will be taken over by the Japanese. the Coreans being at present incompetent to administer it. The new arrangement is officially sanctioned by the government at Scoul, yet there is a possibility that a show of opposition will be made by the present collectors, chiefly Europeans, appointed by

A circular notice has been sent by the Chinese Foreign Office to the members of the diplomatic corps in Peking with a request that it be transmitted to their respective governments. It recites anew at considerable length the story of the Corean mbroglio, representing the several events from a Chinese point of view. The troops were originally dispatched by Li Hung Chang, it declared, solely in response to the King of Corea's appeal for aid in suppressing a rebellion. These troops did not enter Seoul, but went direct to the districts in revolt. "At the first rumor of their approach," the document asserts, "the insurgents dispersed, and our army, having brought merciful relief to the distressed people meditated a victorious retirement. But a Japanese army suddenly appeared on the scene, demanding that Corea should repudiate her allegiance to China and de-clare herself independent," and then made rules for the alteration of the government which the King was required to conform to. Since Corea has been a dependency of China from time immemorial, in consequence of which condition of vassalage the Corean treaties of Western powers were duly approved and recorded in Peking, Japan's action was an offense against the lignity and authority of China. This has been recognized by the English and Russian governments, which has exhorted Japan to desist from her unjustifiable course. but their extremely fair and just proposal has been stubbornly rejected by Japan. Moreover, by a most unexpected and treacherous scheme, Japan commenced hostilities by firing and damaging our transport ships and then attacked and sunk a British steamer flying the English flag. China, therefore, can carry forbearance no further, but feels constrained to take effective measures. This full statement of the circumstances under which Japan unlawfully commenced war is presented with the expectation that the various governments will hear with wondering concern and will know where to lay the entire blame which attaches to them.

The revised treaty between Japan and England was ratified at Tokio Aug. 25. For the first time the United States has failed to take advantage of Japan's desire to treat primarily with the great Republic in international transactions. The opinion expressed in Japan is that negotiations at Washington might have been concluded long ago if the State Department had been disposed to act upon Japanese proposals. As it is, Great Britain stands ahead in the enactment of the treaty which the Asiatic empire has been urgently striving for more than twenty years to secure. On the prebrought to a conclusion by Count Okum, but at the last moment his plans were de-feated by the violent public demonstrations in Japan against his method: of adjusting the vexed question of the judiciary. It was, therefore, thought expedient to keep these latter negotiations strictly secret and to allow none of the proposed conditions to become a subject of popular discussion until the affair was absolutely terminated. The announcement first made by the Emperor was a surprise to every one, though vague rumors of what was contemplated had been circulated during

JAPAN'S TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

the past few weeks. The treaty confers no immediate advantages on Japan. At least five years must elapse before it goes into operation, and it i struggle than their employers, as the latis for Japan to say whether or not the intervals shall be longer, but until 1899 everything must remain as it is now. The purpose of this delay is that Japan shall perfect her judicial system to an extent warranting the abolishment of English law courts. The existence of foreign tribunals is one of Japan's chief grievances, and this, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will cease at the appointed time. The other grievance-interference with the tariff-will be done away until 1910, when complete autonomy may be resumed by the simple process of terminating the treaty. But from 1899, or whatever date the Jap-anese sign for the agreement to come in force, eleven years later, when it may be canceled by either party, a partially new tariff will be adopted somewhat more faforable to Japan than that which now regulates her commerce, but not strikingly so. The import duties now collected average 5 per cent. ad valorem. Under the new British schedule the average is estimated at from 6 to 8 per cent. Only twenty-nine articles, some of which are subdivided so as to make the total appear thirty-nine, are raised above the former rates. Of these, silks and sole leather are fixed at 15 per cent. The remainder, including parafine oil, are fixed at 10 per cent. The actual computation, however, will not be ad valorem. By a supplementary convention, specific duties will be applied on the basis of average prices as shown by the customs returns for six months. The dutiable value of imports will include freights, insurance

appear that any changes are proposed. PRIVILEGES OF ENGLISHMEN. The position of Englishmen in Japan will be in most respects identical with that of the native subjects. Only two privileges will be withheld-the right of coastwise trade and the right to own lands. Buildings may be owned, but land must be held on lease. It is evident that in negotiating this treaty Japan has not consulted present gain so much as security for the future. The difficulties of the existing system have grown to be intolerable to her, and she would almost have consented to sacrifices for a time to be assured of positive release at a designated period. Five years hence British extraterritorial jurisdiction will be abolished, and Japan expects the other powers will likewise close their consular courts. Sixteen years hence she hopes similarly to be rid of all commercial restrictions. The burdens of the interval are not felt to be too heavy a price to pay for ulti-

and commissions, items hitherto not reck-

oned. As regards export duties, it does not

mate freedom. All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honored with high marks of consideration by the Japanese government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mutsa Munemitz, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of viscount and a grant of 40,000 yen-about \$200,000 in gold. As minister at Washington five years ago this official was well known and very popular in the Eastern part of the United States. He negotiated the Mex-

enacted in which Japanese autonomous rights were recognized. Viscount Aoki, Japanese envoy at London, receives th first-class decoration of Rising Sun and an annuity of 710 yen. Mr. Hyashi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, is awarded medal of the second class, as are also H. W. Denison, the American legal adviser of the Foreign Office, and H. V. Siebeld, an attache of the London legation. The services of Messrs. Sato. Utchige and Nakeda, secretaries of the Foreign Office, are recompensed by decoration of a lower degree.

It is curious to observe that the best tariff Japan can now get from England is far less beneficial to her than that attached to the treaty of 1855, negotiated by Townsend Harris, the first envoy from the United States. Mr. Harris might have imposed any terms that suited him, but with a just regard for what he believed to be Japan's interests, he arranged a schedule the average of which was about 20 per cent., some articles being rated as high as 35 per cent. The scale was forced down by representatives of other powers, until within ten years the average became 5 per

The plague which desolated Hong Kong has made its appearance at Amoy, some fifty cases having been detected. It is supposed to have been brought by victims who traveled from Hong Kong overland to escape medical scrutinies.

FIFTEEN WERE INJURED.

Details of the Explosion of an Oil Tank Near Eau Claire, Wis.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 16 .- The victims of the oil tank explosion yesterday were more numerous than first reported. Fourteen persons were more or less injured, as follows: William Conroy, Elba, hands badly burned; C. Krome, Nellsville, head burned and clothes scorched; M. R. Dickey, Cleveland, O., hair burned off and hands badly burned; H. Rudger, Menominee, hands and face burned and clothing burned off; Ed Syvers, section hand, badly burned; conductor Frederick, hands badly burned while helping passengers; John Belivick, Minneapolis, hands and face burned; Levi W. Myers, American consul to Victoria, B. C., of Wapello, Ia., hands, face and head burned, but body saved by tearing off clothes; Olaf Kuvol, Hudson, clothes burned off and entire body badly blistered; Ed Gardner, Hammond, hands badly burned; Robert E. Clarke, Chippewa Falls, neck and head scorched; Mrs. W. J. Nott, Menominee, hands slightly burned Watkins, Louisville Courier-Journal knocked down by the explosion and head scorched; S. M. Curtis, of Milwaukee, neck

A freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul, two miles west of Hammond early yester-day morning. The train carried two oil cars. One of the off tanks took fire and exploded. A car of coal and the caboose also burned. At 10 o'clock this morning, while the passenger train from Minneapolis was waiting west of the scene of the accident and the whole trainload of passengers were passing around the wreck to take a train on the other side, the oil tank in the wreck exploded. The fragments of the tank whizzed through the air and a shower of burning oil fell upon the people. No one had supposed there was any danger, as the oil had been burning some time. tank contained about six thousand gallons of oil. Messrs. Dickey and Rudiger and an elderly man, whose name could not be learned, were the most seriously injured. Mr. Rudiger's clothes were all burned from his body. The hands of several other injured were so badly burned that the flesh pseled off. The conductor and other trainmen and some of the passengers, regardless of the flames, worked heroically getting the women and children to a place of safety.

ALTGELD NOT SORRY.

He Would Pardon the Chicago Anarchists Again if Necessary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has been interviewed again. He was asked if the unrest which fosters socialism and Populism is increasing. "It is increasing with alarming rapidity."

he replied, "and just what it may lead to no one knows." "Have you ever regretted pardoning those

Anarchists?" the reporter ventured. "Never, never!" he exclaimed with great energy, thumping the back of the chair with als fist. "If I had the matter to act upon to-morrow I'd do it over again. I knew just what it meant. On the other side there was nothing. The Anarchists were a lot of friendless devils without sympathy from the vast majority. Every man's hand was against them. On the other hand, I knew that in every civilized land, and especially in the United States, would ring out curses loud and deep against me for what I did. I saw my duty and did it. There was no evidence to convict those men. Besides, the jury was packed. I have no political ambition. Office seekers are a poor lot. I pardoned those men because I thought they were illegally convicted. Their trial was a farce."

BIG STRIKE BREWING.

Garment Makers of Boston Preparing to Worry Employers. BOSTON, Sept. 16 .- There is every indication to-day that within a few days there will be inaugurated here one of the biggest strikes in the history of the clothing trade of New England. The various branches of the trade held meetings today and indorsed the recommendations of the Clothing Trade Council that the lumping system be abolished, and that the weekly wage system be established; also that a uniform number of working hours be established. The matter will be brought before a mass meeting of the united craft to-morrow, and if the recommendations are adopted by a two-thirds majority, then a series of conference, with the manufacturers and contractors will be held as scon as possible. If the employers agree to the demands, then the threatened strike will be averted, but if they refuse a strike will be ordered at once. The operatives claim they are in a better position for a ter have been waiting the result of the tariff bill, and, consequently, are behind with their work. They also assert that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, as they are ground down at the present beyond endurance. A feature which is expected to aid them is that owing to the present strike in New York the manufacturers there have been sending their work to be made up here. The entire trade appears encouraged over the prospect, and at the meeting to-day a strike would have been ordered if it had

been possible. A. P. A. Denounced. BOSTON, Sept. 16.-The Central Labor Union of this city, at a meeting this after-

noon, denounced the A. P. A. as an organization unworthy of the indorsement of organized labor, and claimed that its aim was to start a religious war among organized labor in order that they might become an easy prey to the capitalists. With this end in view it was voted to withdraw its delegates from the Union of Practical Progress on account of some of its leading officers being affiliated with the organiza-Militia Advised to Mutiny.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16. - The Trades and Labor Assembly to-day passed resolutions advising the State militia to mutiny because the soldiers have not been paid for their work during the late railroad strike.

International Cricket Match. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The concluding event of this year's international contests will begin at noon to-morrow, when Lord Hawke's tears of English cricketers will meet the pick of the New York men at Staten island. This series of matches will be brought to a close with a match with the Englanders at Boston, Philadelphia being met twice and Baltimore once in the For the first time in the history of New York cricket the local players will play twelve men against the same number of Englishmen instead of eighteen as

An Undaunted Cycler.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.-H. H. Wylle, of the Sterling Cycling Club, Chicago, who, while attempting to break the record between Chicago and New York, was arrested for riding the towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, will start from New York at 11 a. m. to-morrow in another attempt on the record. He will go by the northern route through New York State, and he hopes to reach Chicago on Sunday evening next.

Militiamen III with Typhoid.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 16.-A score of the members of Company P, Ninth Reviment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who attended the encampment at Gettysburg, are down with typhoid fever in its worst form. Private Neison Tarlson died last night and privates Siles and Harbey are not expected to live until morning. The men are supposed to have drunk polican treaty with Japan, memorable as the The men are supposed to be only one previous to the instrument just luted water at Gettysburg.

HONORS FOR A PRIEST

VERY REV. PETER HURTH RAISED TO THE RANK OF BISHOP.

First Ceremony of the Kind at Notre Dame-The New Prelate to Visit Rome-Other State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 16 .- Very Rev. Peter Hurth, president of St. Edward's College, Austin, Tex., for the past eight years, was to-day elevated to the rank of bishop in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Notre Dame, it being the first ceremony of the kind at that place. Bishop Rademacher, of Fort Wayne, served as celebrant. His assistants were Very Rev. William Corby, Notre Dame, assistant priest; Fathers Fitte and Linneborn, Notre Dame, deacons of honor; Fathers French and Cavanagh, Notre Dame, deacons of mass; Rev. D. J. Spiltard, Notre Dame, master of ceremonies. The church was crowded with people and the ceremonies occupied four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. At noon a dinner was served in Bronson Hall dining room, and this afternoon Bishop Hurth celebrated pontifical vespers at St. Mary's Church in this city. At midnight he left for New York, accompanied by Revs. Father Corby, of Notre Dame, and Father Rosen, of Fairfax, Minn. They will sail Wednesday for Europe, where Bishop Hurth will be introduced to Pope Leo by Rev. Father Corby. He will then go to his charge in Bengal, India, being the third from the order of the Holy Cross to be assigned to that territory. The bishops present to-day were: Bishops Rademacher, of Fort Wayne; Watterson, of Columbus, O.; Hartsman, of Chicago; Foley, of Detroit; Richter, of Grand Rapids; Dunne, of Dallas, Tex., and Schwebach of LaCrosse Wis bach, of LaCrosse, Wis.

SPEECH BY GROSVENOR.

The Eloquent Ohioan Ventilates Democracy at Crawfordsville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 16 .-The campaign opened in this city last night, when Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, spoke at Music Hall. The Morton Club formed at its headquarters and, marching to the Robbins House, escorted the speaker to the hall, which was crowded with people. Hon., M. D. White introduced the speaker, who was greeted with cheers. During the course of his remarks he said that as Congressman Brookshire had voted for the original Wilson tariff bill and also the Brice-Gorman Sugar Trust bill he could electioneer on both sides at the same time. He thought that after Cleveland had made his denunciation of the Democratic party through his letter to Congressman Wilson it would be utterly useless for any Republican to attempt to equal it. In the present Congress the Democrats, on the same day, had voted for free coal and a tax on coal, free sugar and a tariff on sugar, as was also the case with barbed wire; and now it ought not to be any trouble for a Democrat to first find out how a man stood upon these things and then prove by his record that he had voted just that way. The Democratic party had been a party of objectors for many years, and it did not make any difference what was proposed that party would object. The General's speech was well received, and the opening of the campaign was a success. The Republicans of Montgomery county propose to "sweep the platter clean" this year and elect every man. The Morton Club has been revived, and on the first night of meeting took in a life-long Democrat-Jack Britton.

Township Ticket Nominated. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Sept. 16 .- The Republicans of Columbia township met in convention on Saturday to nominate a township ticket. Hon. W. H. Liggett was elected chairman and W. H. Magley secretary. The following ticket was nominat-For trustee, John C. Myers; assessor, herry S. Cobaugh; justices of the peace, George M. Bainbridge and James M. Barnes; constables, James B. Wallace and Jacob L. Maring. Short addresses were made by Dr. Kithcart, Hon. W. H. Liggett, W. H. Magley, Hon. J. C. Wigent and J. W. Baker. A resolution offered by W. Baker, pledging the Republicans to work for the election of every candidate, township, county, district and State, was

O'Donnell at Covington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Ind., Sept. 16.-Hon. Patrick O'Donnell opened the campaign at this place last night to a large crowd. He spoke in a manner that caused his hearers to appreciate the fact that the voters two years ago made a mistake when they voted the Democratic party into power. He showed why it was that the Democratic party had always been opposed to those who labored, and why it was that they, as well as all Republicans, should help to return the grand old party to power. His speech was highly appreciated, and at its close several old line Democrats came up and congratulated him on his effort.

Decatur Democratic Nominations. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 16.-The Democrats met in delegate convention Saturday, Mayor Northern presiding. The following ticket was nominated: Representative, Luther Donnell; clerk, Anthony Hag; auditor, Samuel C. Cann; treasurer, William J. Kincaid; sheriff, Martin Hill; recorder, Edward Samuels; coroner, Dr. Francis M. Daily; surveyor, Edward Moulton; commissioners, Charles Zoller, sr., and James Goff.

TERRE HAUTE RECORDS.

Time Made by Speedy Pacers and Trotters Last Week. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 16 .- The last of the horsemen got away last night, and Terre Haute is now going over the week's records to learn just how many new ones were made. Two record-breaking horses were inadvertently omitted from the list published in the Journal Saturday. The full list follows:

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford.......2:011/2 John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes2:0334 Allx, b. m., by Patronage.....2:04 Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen

Merry Chimes, b. h., by Chimes.....2:101/2
T. N. B., g. g., by White Cloud......2:101/2
Dan Cupid, b. h., by Barney Wilkes....2:11 Dandy Jim, g. s., by Young Jim.....2:11 Major, b. h., by Dan McGregor......2:11 Colonel Thornton, b. h., by Onward...2:11
Baronet, b. h., by Baron Wilkes....2:1114
Expressive, ch. f., by Electioneer....2:1234 The average time for the week is ahead of all track records. The average for the thirty-eight heats trotted was 2:13 73-100. The average time for thirty-one heats paced was 2:10 4-10. The average of all was 2:12 7-10. Cleveland had held the record with an average of 2:12 115-118. Monroe Salisbury said before leaving the city that he would ship his stable from Cal-

ifornia for early training next season. Richmond Trots This Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 16.-This city has the promise of one of the most successful race meetings of the year in the four days' programme of this week. There are many entries of good horses and numerous features. From the Ketcham stock farm at Toledo, O., there are entered Miss Lida, Miss Rachel, Nyanza and Spinaway; from the Medina farm, at Marshall, Mich., there are Lord Clinton, Limonero, Col. Dickey, Alvin Swift, Red Rake and Gamer; among the other entries are Floral Boy, Quaker Boy, Reuben W., Prince Edick, M. L. Hare, Sigma Nu, Frank Harrison, Johnny Smoker, Strath Boy, Red Dick, jr., Po Polo, Rex Princeton, Si y Chubby, Belle M., Bellie H., Bessie Lulu, Orlop, Oscar S., Daisy Mack and Merrigold. There are thirty or forty runners also entered. Richmond has one of the fastest tracks in the country, and good time is confidently expected. Dave Raybould will drive Lord Clinton, 2:08%, to beat the world's geiding

record of 2:07.

Deaths in Indiana. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 16 .- Dr. James M. Adams, aged seventy-four years and nine months, died at his home in Marion, this county, this morning. He was

born in Scott county, Kentucky, Jan. 15, born in Scott county, Kentucky, Jan. 15, 1820, and came to this county in 1838. In 1841 he married Miss Phoebe J. Johnson, by whom there are two children still living. In 1853 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Indiana State Medical Society. He organized the first music class in the county, in 1839, and for many years has taught them at their annual meetings. He leaves a widow and three younger children. Mrs. Prudence Winterrowd, aged seventy-four years, died last night after a short iliness, of pneumonia. She was the mother-in-law of John Messick, president of the First National Bank of this city, and of Benjamin F. Lane, a prominent attorney.

Suit Against a Paper Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 16 .- The first of several damage suits, in all aggregating over \$50,000, against the Albany Paper Mill Company was filed in the Delaware Circult Court Saturday. The plaintiff is Mrs. Rebecca M. Bauz, residing in Delaware township, near Albany. She asks for \$5,000, which she claims as compensation for damages to her farm land as a result of the pollution of the Mississinewa river with refuse from the paper mill. The plaintiff also asks for a permanent injunction restraining the mill from further using the stream. Eight other suits of similar character will be filed against this company in a short time by farmers residing along the river. The Paragon Paper Company, of Eaton, is being subjected to the same trouble, and the Consumers' Paper Company, of Muncie, is threatened.

Big Day for German Lutherans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 16 .- This was a big day with the German Lutherans in this section, being the occasion of the annual mission feast of German Lutheran churches of this city and county. The services were held in a grove near the city, and were attended by several hundred citizens from outside of the city. The Seymour band furnished music. Rev. Kuechle, of Milwau-kee, preached in German on the work of foreign mission in the morning. In the afternoon Rev. Eichstaed spoke in German and Rev. George Fischer in English on the work of home missions. The meeting was one of the largest held here for years.

Presbyterian Church Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 16 .- Dedication services were held this morning at Washington-avenue Church. This is the Presbyterian Church which, when the new building was completed, changed its name from the Moffat-street to the Washingtonavenue Church. The Rev. D. S. Alexander is the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, of Indianapolis, preached the sermon today. The members of the congregations of the other Presbyterian churches joined in the services, as they did at the "platform meeting" this evening, at which a number of addresses were made.

Reunion of the Eighty-Fourth. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., Sept. 16 .- The members of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, met at the home of David Garringer, seven miles north of town, to-day, where a big dinner was spread in a grove near by. The day was spent in chatting of war times. Mr. Garringer, who is a member of the company, and who has been very ill for several months, failed to be in attendance at the reunion recently held at Mills's lake by the company, and a resolution was passed that all the comrades should meet with Comrade Garringer.

Gas City Land Company Dividend. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GAS CITY, Ind., Sept. 16.—The Gas City Land Company, which has played no little part in the great work of building up this flourishing manufacturing city, held its annual meeting of the board of directors Aug. 28 and declared a dividend of 3 per cent. Secretary L. C. Boyd announces that the dividend will be payable Oct. 10, and to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 1. The books of transfer were ordered closed from Oct. 2 to 10, inclusive.

288 Students at Wabash. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 16 .-Wabash College has been in session a

week, and there are 288 students enrolled. NEGROES BOUND FOR AFRICA.

Alabama Colored Men Will Send

Deputation to the Ruler of Liberia.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.-At Pineapple, yesterday, a monster negro convention was held to discuss the question of migrating to Liberia. The result was that a committee of reputable colored miners was appointed to go to that country and investigate its advantages and draw up a contract with the ruler, who sent word that he will give every family from America twenty acres of land and implements necessary to cultivate it. Word was also received from J. R. McMullin, president of the International Migration Society, of this city, and vice president of the African Steamship Company, who is in Philadelphia, that the society has chartered his steam-ships and the first will sail from Mobile and New Orleans early in October for Liberia. The first cargo will be limited to three hundred negroes, but if the ruler of Liberia stands by his contract thousands of others will follow. In fact, hundreds of south Alabama negroes are said to be selling out their crops preparatory to going to Africa as soon as the ships are ready to carry them. They are enthusiastic over the

A. P. A. Evangelist Denied a Hall. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16 .- Several hundred persons who visited Gilmore's Opera House to-night, expecting to hear evangelist Thomas Leyden's lecture on the "Assassination of Abraham Lincoln—Was It a Roman Catholic Plot?" were disappointed. The doors were locked, and D. O. Gilmore, the proprietor, positively refused to open the house for the evangelist and his audience, giving as his reason that Mr. Leyden had falled to secure a license from the city authorities to give a paid entertainment The evangelist claims that he offered to pay in advance for the use of the opera house and give a free lecture, but that Mr. Glimore refused because it might injure his business. The local members of the A. P. A., under whose auspices the evangelist has been lecturing in this city, are greatly excited over the affair.

Fire Sufferers Need Little.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 16 .- Maj. Mahoney, who was sent out by Governor Peck to investigate the losses by fire in the burned district in this State, is resting from his labors at a West Superior hotel, having completed his task. He will return via Phillips to see how the previons fire sufferers are getting on. The Major says he found the situation less distressing than he expected, and that all that is needed now is stoves for refugees from Baronnet and Cumberland. From his view there is little needed beyond temporary relief, as most heads of families have steady employment to engage them through the

Ate Poisonous Ice Cream. TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 16.—To-day the family of C. B. Fitch dined with the family of his brother-in-law, G. W. Allen. Soon after dinner the members of both families were taken violently ill and are in a critical condition. It is thought that two of the children will die. Physicians say that the people were poisoned by ice-cream, of which all partook heartily. The ice-cream was made from condensed milk.

Killed by a Rotten Cannon. QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 16.—During a Republican rally at Green City, Mo., yesterday afternoon, a cannon exploded, killing Mr. Stickler and wounding several others. The cannon, heated from a shot just previously fired, was being reloaded by Mr. Stickler when it suddenly exploded. A piece of the metal tore away his jaw bone and crushed in his skull.

Died After a Surgical Operation. ABERDEEN, S. D., Sept. 16.-Lyman C. Dayton died last night at 10 o'clock from the effects of a surgical operation, his right leg being amputated above the knee.

Mr. Dayton leaves a large amount of property in this city and St. Paul and Minneapolis, much of it being in litigation.

Woman Convicted of Murder. RENO. Sept. 16 .- The jury in the case of Mrs. Alice Martley, charged with the murder of State Senator M. D. Foley, returned a verdict to-day of guilty of murder in the second degree and recor ing the defendant to the mercy of the court,

Free Fight at a Dance. MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 16. — William Neninger and William Frederick were probably fatally stabbed in a free fight at a dance in the East End last night. Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BATTERED BY WAVES

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE STEAMERS ITALIA AND HINDOO.

Former Almost Wrecked in Mid-Ocean-Some of the Crew Injured and All on Board Frightened.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- Way out on old

ocean, with land on either side 1,500 miles away and on a vessel which they believed to be sinking, was the position in which the passengers of the steamship Italia found themselves on Sept. 8. The Italia did not sink, but came safely into port today with as scared a crew and passengers as were ever found on shipboard. That something fatal did not occur seems a marvel, for nothing short of it made the Italia stand the wear and tear of a battle with the waves. When she reached port to-day she presented only a faint resemblance of the craft that left here two months ago for the Mediterranean. Most of her life boats were missing, and such as were not were unfit for use. They were staved in and battered, while the interior of the iron-hulled vessel, at least as far as the passengers' quarters were concerned, was almost a total wreck. The damage was all due to one wave.

The Italia was not the only craft that had a rough passage. The Hindoo, from Hull, luckily without passengers, had a similar though not quite such a disastrous experience. She, too, was badly damaged, and for some time in the eventful storm of Sept. 8 it looked as if she would plunge to the bottom of the ocean, as her great iron bow was buried beneath the gigantic waves which swept over her. She steamed into port to-day. Sailors old in years and tried in experience who were on the Italia and Hindoo shook their grizzly heads and sald that never before had they experienced

Six of the officers and crew of the Italia were injured. Second officer Shewan was washed off the starboard ladder and thrown against a ventilator, suffering serious bruises about the face and legs. While repairing the damaged steering gear first officer Sinclair and chief engineer Stuart received slight injuries. Captain Craig and boatswain Macfarlane, while walking aft, were thrown into the lee scuppers, and when the steamer rolled were hurled against the smoking-room, The captain's leg was injured and the boatswain received severe injuries. The third engineer, A. J Fonweather, was struck by the water which poured into the engine-room skylight and was hurled into the eccentric pit and severely injured about the back and left leg.

On Sept. 7 the storm increased in fury, and at 3 o'clock Captain Craig ordered her headed toward the sea. For three hours the passengers were huddled together in the cabin waiting for what they supposed the cabin waiting for what they supposed to be the last moment. The Italia rolled from side to side as if she were going to keel over, while the voices of nearly all the crew could be heard above the storm repeating the orders from the bridge. The steering gear had parted, leaving the steamship at the mercy of the waves. A hurried attempt was made to ship and man the hand sear but before it could be man the hand gear, but before it could be done a big wave boarded the steamship over the port bow and rolled along the deck, carrying everything before it. Life boats No. 1 and 2 were smashed to kindling wood; No. 6 was carried away, the smoking and hospital doors were burst in and the steam pipes on the deck broken and bent, the engine room skylights smashed and the cabin flooded. Cabin chairs, screwed to the floor, were torn up and hurled along the apartment, and con-siderable other damage was done. The crew, which had been putting the hand steering gear in place, completed their work and the ship once more headed for port. The following day the storm abated.

OUT OF HER COURSE.

How the Steamer Lucania Helped to Reduce Her Record.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.-The manager of the Cunard Steamship Company declares that the statement made by officers of the American-line steamer New York that the Cunard steamer Lucania, bound east, was seen by the New York fifty miles north of her proper course is "absurdly incorrect." The manager protests against what he calls "an attempt to detract from the rec-ord of the Lucania's passage." The New York arrived at New York last Friday afternoon, having beaten the record from Southampton by one hour and five minutes. On the same day the Lucania, from New York, broke the eastward record by two hours and nine minutes. When the New York arrived at New York city she reported, and her log showed that she sighted the Lucania fifty miles north of the eastward line route, and in the lane followed by west-bound steamers. These routes are agreed upon by the various steamship companies, and captains are ex-pected to adhere strictly to the agreement.

Arrivals of Steamers. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.-Arrived: Mississippi, from London; Pennland, from Ant-

WRECK OF THE BLUE WING.

River Steamer Sunk, but Her Twenty-Eight Passengers Saved.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16 .- The steamer Blue Wing struck a hidden snag while making a landing at Craighead Point, fifteen miles south of Osceola, Ark., this afternoon, and sank in sixteen feet of water. The boat is a wrek, but nearly all of the cargo can be saved. There were twentyeight passengers on board, but all reached shore in safety. The Blue Wing was built ten years ago at Howard's ship yard, Jef-fersonville, Ind., and was considered one of the best and safest vessels on the lower Mississippi river. The boat and cargo were insured by Louisville underwriters.

TRAGEDY ON THE STREET.

A Scorned Suitor Kills a Woman and Blows Out His Own Brains.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16.-J. W. Stanegels, a civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Colvin on the street this afternoon and then blew out his own brains. Mrs. Colvin was walking along when Stanegels met her. Mrs. Colvin was a handsome brunette and came here about two years ago from Woolwich, Mass. She and her husband did not live together, and only a few days ago she filed suit for divorce. Stanegels was an engineer em-ployed at the City Park, and it is said he was desirous of paying attention to Mrs. Colvin, but she declined to receive him.

Electric Locomotives. Philadelphia Ledger.

are designed to draw the trains of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad through the Belt ine tunnel under the city of Baltimere, are finished, and it is announced that all trains plying between Baltimore and the West over this road will be pulled through the tunnel by electricity before Jan. 1 next. The eighty-ton locomotive which was exhibited at Chicago, the first of the kind con-structed, is the model upon which the

Two powerful electric locomotives, which

above mentioned motors are built. They will be the first electric locomotives to go into actual use on a railroad whose motive power has been steam. It is said they are capable of attaining a speed of forty miles an hour. The advantages of these appliances in long tunnels is obvious. They will eliminate

the smoke and gas nulsance, which is so annoying to passengers, and will make travel safer. But the success of the pending experiment has a significance much greater than this. It may lead in time to the gen-eral substitution of electric motors for steam locomotives. Every invention must pass through the experimental stage before all of our most useful practical devices were regarded as mere toys in the besin-

ning. They made their way against old methods and the conservative spirit which discredits everything not in line with past experience. There is every promise of a wonderful development of electric power. When the electric locomotive can run at a speed comparable with our fleet steam locomotives the day of the introduction of electricity on the great railway systems of the country is not far distant. When electric power has reached such a pitch of efficiency the old railroads will find their present roadways, with their easy grades and immunity from obstructions which prevent high rates of speed on electric lines, laid on ordinary roadbeds, finely adapted to the new order of things.

ASSAULTS AND LYNCHINGS.

Both Strongly Condemned by the National Colored Baptist Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 16.-The national colored Baptist convention now in

session here unaimously passed the fol-

lowing resolutions last night: "Whereas, The negroes of the South are charged by their white neighbors as being possessed of such strong and unbridled lust as constantly exposes the white women

of the South to the attacks and abuses of the rapists; and, "Whereas, The negroes' supposed guilt has caused the white people of certain sections of the country to pour upon us such forms of mob violence as is seldom seen in any civilized cuntry; and "Whereas, We realize that no crime which can be committed against the virtuous female can impose upon her a greater and severer personal loss than the crime of rape, and that no crime which may

blot out the love of justice from the hearts of the people, and do more to undermine the stability and prosperity of the government than the reign of mobs, therefore be it "Resolved, That we hate with all the strength of our God-fearing hearts the diabolical crime of rape, whether in white or black, and vow to use all the legal and

committed against a State can do more to

and crush out the brutish disposition which would thus fearfully and wantonly trample upon female virtue. "Resolved, That the taking of human life for rape or other crimes without adequate proof of guilt, established by due process of law, is itself a crime and a species of

barbarism and lawlessness which we pray the people of the country no longer to The resolutions thanked Ida B. Wells and others interested in the work for their

HIS WIFE'S HAT.

A Business Man's Story That Has Moral Attached.

Louisville Commercial. "Well, sir," said a well-known Main-street man, "I had an embarrassing experience this morning. I invariably sleep until the very last moment, and then make a rush for the breakfast table and the car. This morning I had but five minutes to get through eating and catch the car that passed my door. I fairly choked things down my throat, and hearing the clang of the motorman's bell I made a rush for the street. As I passed through the hall I snatched a broad-brimmed straw hat that was hanging on the rack, and just reached the corner in time. Then I dropped into a seat and took the morning paper from my pocket. It was not long until I heard a gentle tittering from some dry-goods clerks in the seats behind me. They kept it up, and somehow I got an idea into my head that they were laughing at me. After awhile I turned fiercely to one of them and asked what it was that seemed to amuse them so. He trembled and managed to gasp out that I had on my wife's hat. It was even so, and there was one of those long, gaudy, yellow pins that women use to keep their headgear in position, sticking in it. I was so mad that I jerked it off and threw it into the street. Then everybody in the car roared, and I felt truly furious. When I reached a hat store I stepped in and bought me a hat of the masculine variety. Several hours after-ward my wife dropped in the store, and she was wearing my hat. There was a pin in the back of it and a little face veil swinging from the front, but it was my hat. I didn't say a word, and that woman is wearing it yet. What bothers me is that everybody found out the joke on me and nobody noticed it on her."

Hoke Smith's Extravagance.

New York Advertiser. Hoke Smith involved the government in a debt of \$500 for a set of harness for his carriage horses, and Mr. Bowler, First Controller of the Treasury, regarding the large expenditure as unnecessary, refuses to certify the bill, and the relations between the Controller's office and the office of Secretary of the Interior are much strained. Five hundred dollars for a set of harness these hard Democratic times does seem trifle excessive, particularly in an official who is so anxious to save money on pensions. The difference between a reasonable price for a set of harness and \$500 would

Her Fall Caused an Adam.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It appears that Mrs. Grubb, the defaulting treasurer of the G. A. R. ladies, did not take the missing money to buy herself new bonnets, but to help her husband. Doubtless a man will be found at the bottom of most of our feminine official defal-

keep a dozen veterans through a hard win-

Old Woman Burned. CHICAGO, Sept. 16 .- During a small fire at 250 Austin avenue, to-night, Mrs. Christiana Patterson, aged eighty years, was burned to death while endeavoring to rescue an infant niece. The child was saved, but was so seriously injured that its life is despaired of.

Mrs. Lease Condemns Herself. Chicago Dispatch.

Mrs. Lease rises to remark that the women in Kansas politics are "the worst set of cat-scratching cutthroats to be found anywhere." Our sympathies go out to Obituary.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Senator Aoridante Fabretti, the archaeologist, is dead. He was seventy-eight years of age.

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